

pond thereto. We challenge the investigation into their correctness. They will not vary fifty votes, either way, from the official canvass.

To our federal opponents who have wasted their powder and deceived themselves and their friends so woefully, we have no words of condolence to offer. We advised them to keep cool—we notified them of the errors in their statements—we cautioned them against shouting before they got out of the woods; but all in vain! They choose to make fools of themselves, by celebrating a victory they had not won. And now they must digest, as best they may, the dose of their own preparing.

We give our friends joy of the result. The treachery of leaders, the want of organization exertion in the democratic party, have not yet betrayed the State into the hands of the federalists. We are not yet sold to the Bank, and if we exert ourselves, we never shall be.

RECAPITULATION.

	Parks.	Kent.	Seatt.
York (complete)	4038	3488	9
Cumberland (do.)	5076	5053	28
Lincoln (do.)	3606	4686	45
Kennebec (do.)	3566	6196	17
Somerset (do.)	2571	3202	6
Waldo (do.)	2976	1546	19
Hancock 30 towns	2229	1881	6
Washington 42 towns	1987	1872	4
Oxford 40 towns	3640	2218	46
Pennobscot 53 towns	4510	5274	180

The plantations to come in, gave in 1834,	34199	34416	180
	252	57	
	34451	34471	180

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CURRENCY SKETCHES.

It is believed by some that better times are streaking the horizon at Washington. It would seem, that the stern system of an immediate redemption of gold and silver is to be softened.—Some think, that they are about to consult the circumstances of the country and gradually ease off the people? With such a disposition may we not hope, that some scheme of conciliation and compromise may be adopted—more relief extended to a distressed community—and what is the first object now at stake, that less difficulties may be thrown in the way, and more appliances employed for bringing back the banks to specie payments? We again and again beg our friends at Washington to keep cool—to bear and forbear, to avoid all irritating controversies, to consult about some plan of conciliation and compromise—and rally together for the relief of the People, and for the wise administration of our Federal Finances.

The signs in the Senate are now cheering. The credit on the merchants' Bonds has been extended—the time for receiving the balances due by the Deposit Banks has also been extended—the bill for the relief of the Treasury, by giving it the use of the 4th Instalment has passed that body.

Another sign is, that the rigid demand for specie, in the immediate payment of the public duties, is relaxed by the various propositions which have been recently made in the Senate. They seem to dispense with exacting the abstract principles of the "constitutional currency" for the present. One scheme is, to throw out Treasury notes, which are to be receivable for the public dues, in lieu of specie. This alone is some relaxation from the abstract standard.—It shows a willingness to employ paper in place of specie, until the times are eased off. Mr. Calhoun, too, seems willing to receive their notes of specie paying banks, in certain proportions, at stipulated periods: from the 1st of next January, three-fourths in notes; on January 1st 1830, one half; 1843, one fourth, &c. &c.—Mr. Benton concurs in the object of Mr. Calhoun's amendment, though his proposed measures are more rigid than those of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Rives has now brought forward his proposition. It is more liberal in its provisions towards the State Banks, than the schemes of the other two gentlemen. Mr. Calhoun's is more gradual than Mr. Benton's, but still it announces the principle of rejecting specie paying bank paper in the operations of the government altogether. But, under the existing circumstances of the country, this is such an attack upon the credit of bank paper, as is calculated to retard their resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Rives's substantially the Currency Bill of the last session, with this additional proviso—that the resumption banks must resume by a given day, or their notes shall not be received in payment of the public dues thereafter, even though they should subsequently resume. The bill thus addresses a double motive to the banks to resume, by an early day, holding out a benefit in the one hand, and a penalty in the other. It tells them, "Whenever you resume, provided it be before the given day, your notes shall be received as specie; but if you do not resume by that day, you will be liable to an exclusion of your notes, even though you subsequently resume." While his bill accredits the paper of specie banks in the operations of the government on these terms, it does so under such restrictions as to small notes, as will contribute, if agreed to by the banks, to form a strong security for a sound paper medium, and avert the catastrophe of another suspension. As Treasury notes have been provided for, to ease off the people from an immediate requisition for specie, it was thought that there was the less occasion for authorizing the limited and temporary receipt of the notes of the solvent non specie paying banks. The great object and policy of this bill is, to restore confidence in bank paper, under guarded limitations, and thereby facilitate

the resumption of specie payments, which is the great desideratum.

Such is the game on the chess board, at the date of our last advices, but they indicate of the whole, a more conciliatory spirit. All these movements on the species of funds to be received, are more gradual than was originally suggested. The transactions are less violent. The propositions to substitute some paper medium, for the present, in lieu of an immediate and peremptory call for gold and silver, bespeak some disposition to taper off and right the ship by degrees.

From the N. Y. Post.

It is surprising how suddenly the dimensions of Mr. Calhoun's intellectual stature are reduced in the estimations of certain persons. The other day he towered to a height like that of Milton's archfiend when he prepared to do battle with Ithuriel. At present, since he has declared himself in favor of the divorce of bank and state, he is shrunk to a size no larger than that of the same personage when he lay "squat at the ear of Eve." Hear the Journal of Commerce, speaking of Mr. Calhoun's speech, in which he declares himself hostile to renewing the connexion of the government with the banks:

"Every body will be dissatisfied. There are no foot-prints of a giant here and we think it will be the general feeling, that Mr. Calhoun has seldom done himself so little credit, as in his speech on Monday."

The colossus, whose footprints the other day were like the broad tracks on the Rock of Giants now leaves a vestige as minute as that of a sparrow on the sand.

It is told of a country fellow who had caught a rabbit, that he broke out in praise of the excellent properties of the animal's flesh. "You are good broiled," said he, "you are good roasted, you are good stewed; you are good fried, you are good fricaseed; you are good any way." At this moment the rabbit sprang from this arms and disappeared among the brush wood.

"Go the pot," said the man, "you are a good-for-nothing dry-meated beast, to make the best of you."

Mr. Calhoun, the other day, was one of those men at whose greatness the whig prints were lost in astonishment; he was good in a speech, good at a report, good in defence, particularly good in an attack; in short, he was good any way. He is now unlucky enough to agree with the administration in an important measure; he slips from the arms of the whigs, and runs off by himself; and becomes a good-for-nothing dry-meated animal on the instant.

We commend the following extract from the Bunkerhill Aurora, an out-and-out federal paper, to the attention of the Gazette, and such of its kindred prints as have directed their energies principally to the fabrication of opinions to force into mouths of the democracy. The truth is that the doctrines of the democratic party in relation to the currency are the doctrines of the people at large, and the result of any election which should turn upon that point alone, would show the federalists much weaker than they have ever yet appeared.—Eastern Argus

"So far as we have been acquainted with the prevailing sentiments among democrats in regard to the currency of the country, they have no occasion to be ashamed of those sentiments, or to abandon any plan of reform which they have heretofore suggested and advocated, as a party. The people have all along demanded and still demand, and have a right to expect, the substitution of a metallic currency for small bills, and it has been the constant aim of the democratic party throughout the Union, to answer this and other reasonable requirements. In most of the States where they have had the ascendancy, the circulation of small bills has already been forbidden; although the federal party, merely because the measure did not originate with them, have done all in their power to defeat this object, and have in many instances succeeded in silencing the objections of democrats to small bills by appealing to the trouble and inconvenience which business men experience from the want of change, which difficulties have resulted almost entirely from federal friendship for rag money."

We learn by a letter from the East, that, "At the present session of the Governor and Council, Henry Tallman of Bath, has been nominated for County Attorney for Lincoln county. As Redington, Jr., has been nominated as Judge of the C. C. P., in place of S. E. Smith resigned, Daniel Williams of Augusta Commissioner of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Redington to the Judgeship, and John McDonald has been nominated as Judge of the Municipal Court of the city of Bangor in place of Judge Farrar, resigned. No other nominations of importance have been made. I learn the Council will adjourn on Thursday next. All of the nominations I have mentioned, I learn, will be confirmed."—Portland Advertiser.

Good Advice.—A federal editor, in an appeal to his patrons concludes with giving them this most excellent advice:—

"Let us then assume the name that belongs to us, (federalists) and no longer make fools of ourselves by trying to make fools of other people."

"The honesty of this man is worthy of all commendation!"—N. Y. Daily News.

The Old Tune.—The whig papers are calling Mr. Webster's last speech "the greatest that he ever delivered." Wonder when Dan's speechifying powers will arrive at maturity.—Boston Post.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR. A PROCLAMATION. FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING.

It is a custom worthy of our pious fathers with whom it originated, and highly befitting a Christian people, to assemble together once a year after the ingathering of the harvest, to review the gracious dealings of God with them, and to make suitable acknowledgment of his mercies.

I do therefore with the advice and consent of the Council, recommend to the people of this State, to observe **THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of NOVEMBER next**, as a day of **Public Praise and Thanksgiving** to Almighty God.

As all have participated in the bounties of Providence, all are invited to unite in the expressions of praise, and to come together on this delightful occasion in their respective places of worship, publicly to present their thank offerings upon the altar of Jehovah. Let us praise the name of the Lord; "for it is good to sing praise unto our God; for it is pleasant, and praise is comely."

Let us gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in granting health to our citizens,—in causing the earth to yield an abundant harvest,—in affording us the means of intellectual improvement; and above all, in continuing to offer us pardon and peace, through a crucified Saviour.

Let us ascribe righteousness to our Maker, in that He has seen fit during the past year to depress the tide of our worldly prosperity, and may we so humble ourselves under this chastisement that He will again crown with success the lawful pursuits of our citizens, and cause the wants even of our poor to be abundantly supplied.

Let us pray for the continued manifestations of God's goodness to our State and Nation—that the enjoyments of health and peace may still be ours—that our civil and religious privileges may remain unimpaired—that our beloved country may steadily advance in intelligence and virtue, and maintain a high rank among the nations of the earth,—that she may greatly enlarge her benevolent operations and send forth an influence which shall regenerate the world pointing the way to civil freedom, and establishing the blessed religion of Jesus upon the ruins of superstition and idolatry.

And the people of this State are requested to abstain from all labor and recreation, unsuitable to the solemnities of said day.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the sixty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

BY THE GOVERNOR.
ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

It has been stated that Mr. Greeley conducted himself imprudently while on his way to Madawaska the last time—that he made an unnecessary stay at Woodstock—braved the Provincial authorities—exceeded his own instructions, and thereby forfeited all just claims to sympathies of the people of this State, and the protection of the Government—all of which we do not believe. That he did stop several days at Woodstock waiting for a conveyance and guide to Madawaska, and that he informed the Lt. Governor of his return and his business, in a confidential manner, is true—but the former was unavoidable, and the latter the fulfilment of a promise made after his discharge, and was neither the occasion of his second arrest, nor did it cause the news of his return any sooner to reach the Gov.—the result was the same. While at Woodstock, the Warden of the disputed Land and the Solicitor General arrived at the house where he put up—sent for him, at their rooms interrogated, examined, and insulted him. Some of the people threatened to do violence to his person, and to apply a coat of tar and feathers to the Maine agent before he entered upon his instructed duty; but others, although they would be enemies in war, proved friends in peace. The Provincial government, or its agents, had determined upon his arrest if he again made his appearance. From the most authentic sources, we learn that Mr. Greeley conducted himself in such as fully entitles him to the protection of the State. It must be extended to him. The question of our Boundary line is assuming an interesting appearance.—Eastern Republican.

DEPOSITE BANKS.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn that there are now six Banks used as depositories of the public money, under the act of June, 1836, all the rest having suspended specie payments. Those six are—People's Bank, Bangor, Maine; Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, New York; Planters Bank, of Georgia; Savannah, Georgia.

Insurance Bank, of Columbus, Georgia. Louisville Savings Institution, Kentucky. Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis. Eighty-six deposite Banks have been discontinued under the same act—five of them in Maine, viz:

Mercantile Bank, Bangor; Maine Bank, Portland; Cumberland Bank, do; Granite Bank, Augusta; York Bank, Saco.

If the eighty-six suspended banks had conducted their affairs as prudently, and if they had made the same efforts and sacrifices, they would now have been placed in the same enviable position occupied by the little Spartan

band of six, that have so nobly resisted the torrent of suspension, and maintained an unimpaired reputation: Such sacrifice of interest to principle and elevated motives, always bring a full reward; and if the "immortal six" do not realize it in dollars and cents, it will come in good wishes and high encomiums from a just and enlightened community, who appreciate meritorious conduct.—Jh.

MOUNT KATAHDIN. On the 20th and 23d ult., there was a violent Snow Storm on Mount Katahdin. Doct. Jackson ascended on the 23d, and states that he suffered exceedingly with the cold. He measured the height, and found it 5000 feet, or nearly a mile high. Dr. Jackson will leave soon on a Geological Survey up the Aroostook to Madawaska. [Jerome's Bulletin.]

PLOUGHING TO SOME PURPOSE.—We were presented yesterday with two French silver coins one issued in the reign of Louis XIV., in the year 1679, and the other in the reign of Louis XV., in 1722, which were part of a parcel found on the farm of Mr. Nash, of Gouldsborough, Me.

Mr. Nash was ploughing in a field, assisted by two hired men, brothers. One was with him at the plough, when the treasure was turned up by the share. They stopped to examine it, and on discovering its value, Mr. Nash, with noble generosity, ordered the man who was with him to call his brother, saying they would all share alike in the good fortune. The brother, who was at work at a distance, was called, when all three commenced search and found French crowns, half crowns, and other fractional parts of a crown, to the value of over \$300. The coins were all of the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and bore the dates of the years 1674, '5, and '6—1720, '21, and '22, and were in perfect preservation. The coins of Louis XV.'s reign appear never to have been in circulation, and the impression is as sharp as if just issued from the mint. A tradition has long existed in the town, that the plate was once settled by colonists from France who were driven away by the Indians, and this money is supposed to have been buried by them for concealment.

We are told by the gentleman, who gave us two of the coins, that the good people of Gouldsborough have all turned out, and not a foot of ground in the town, but has been or will be turned up in search of the treasure.—[Boston Transcript.]

MODEL OF A WIFE.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all the world calls pleasures, her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother, and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over husband by complaisance—over her children by mildness—and over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety of conjugal love, of maternal affection, of order, peace, sweet-sleep and good health.—Economical and studious, she prevents want and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who present themselves at her door never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She diffuses around her a mild warmth of pure light that vivify and illumine all that encircle her. Happy the man who possesses such a wife, and can justly appreciate her worth; Happy the children who are nurtured by her care and moulded by her counsel; Happy the domestics who await her commands and enjoy her benevolence!—and happy the society which holds in its bosom a being worthy of a better world.

The Albany Evening Journal says that the editor of the New York Times' Doct. Holland, challenged Mr. Bryant of the Evening Post, who very properly declined. A poet with pistols would be a strange anomaly.

Electric Magnetism is going to take the place of steam, thereby saving thousands of lives, as there is no bursting of boilers connected with it. Mr. Davenport, the discoverer, is already hailed as a benefactor to mankind.

What would our good old forefathers say at the rapid rate of transportation of these modern days! What would they think of the lightning-like speed of the late Mail Express—when they used to make their wills—have prayers put up for them, when starting for Boston—a tiresome journey of ten or twelve days!

DIED.

In Paris, Sept. 26, Louis B., only child of William and Elvira Gatilou, aged 1 year and 5 months.

And she has gone! She has passed away from this beautiful earth, Where flowers bloom, and the lovely lily birth;— Ere a decaying might o'er her form was thrown, Ere her silver voice had ceased to swell its tone; As the tear drops of heaven on the wild spray, With the gentle breeze's breath she has passed away.

Then she has gone! But ah! why has she gone, why did she so leave; Was it our fond hearts to sadden and bereave, Was it that we might gaze on her calm cold brow, And weep to see her God we give her now? Ah yes! for 'tis a holier, better claim, Than frail mortal's can have, who liap her name.

Her spirit has fled! She has fled where no shade her brow will be crossed,— Where no music of voice, or sweet tone is lost,— Far above, in the bright Elysian fields, She tastes the pure delights sweet happiness yields. Fond parents resign her a home far above, For seraphs and angels attend her with love. [Cora.] L. A. Y.

Wheat Premium Blanks. For sale at this office. All orders promptly attended to. Sept. 26, 1836.

NOTICE.—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Susan P. Clifford, a Pauper of the town of Woodstock, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for her support during the current year, and have made suitable provisions for the same, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOSEPH BRYANT.

Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1837.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on the premises by virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of November next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

JOSEPH LOTHROP,

late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate offered for sale is the homestead farm of said deceased, consisting of about twenty-two acres with the buildings thereon. Also the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary. Particulars and terms of sale made known at the time of sale, or on application to

H. H. HUTCHINSON, Administrator.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Sept. 30, 1837.

Andrews Abner	Macomber Hannah
Andrews Edward 2	Noble Susan B.
Bryant Ardes 2	Osgood James
Berry Elisha 2	Overseers of the Poor
Blake Joseph	Prentiss Arthur et. al.
Blake Emerline	Perry James
Boose Josiah	Pond Daniel
Barthol Daniel	Torkins Simson
Cole Joseph G. 29	Robinson Mary S.
Cole Josiah 2	Robinson Eliza
Chase John	Ramsdell Winsor
Cummings Joseph Jr.	Tyerson William
Cummings Josiah S.	Selectmen of Paris 2
Chandler Abel	Shaw James
Dudley Josiah	Shaw Mary L.
Dorrell Isaac 2	Skilling Robert
Durall Samuel	Whittemore Josiah
Daniel John	Walton Charles W.
Dyer Mary	Whittemore Josiah
Goodenow Rufus K. 2	Walton Charles W.
Gray John	Wood Mary E.
Hall Haven	Twitwell David M.
Hall Henry S.	Twitwell David
Knight George	Tubs Samuel
Mardon Jonathan	Thayer Levi
Merrill Josiah	Thayer Deborah
McAlister Samuel	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license, from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Isaac Blunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of one lot of land situated in Albany, in the said County of Oxford, viz: lot numbered ten in the ninth range, supposed to contain one acre and sixty acres. Said sale will be at the Inn of John Hunt Esq. in Albany. Terms made known at the time of sale. SAMUEL MERRILL, Administrator on said Estate.

By his Attorney, URBAN HOLT; Norway, September 18th, 1837. 2w6

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connection in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of MIXER & SHACKLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment if they would save costs.

LEO MIXER, BENJAMIN C. SHACKLEY. Norway, Sept. 19, 1837. 3w8

NOTICE—FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Spaulding Boat, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Attest—SARAH BOCK. Norway, September 14, 1837. 3w8

Aimanas for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1837. W. B. GOODNOW. 118

SHOES & STONES.

A Prime assortment of Children's, Misses', and Boy's thin and thick SHOES just received and for sale by Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1837. W. B. GOODNOW. 118

BRASS KETTLES.

A Prime assortment of BRASS KETTLES, just received and for sale by the subscriber.—Cheap. W. B. GOODNOW. Norway-Village, Oct. 2, 1837. 118

Assignee's Notice.

DANIEL O. HOLT, (late of Bethel) having assigned to the subscriber his Notes, Accounts, and other Property, for the benefit of his creditors, and request and notify all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Notice is hereby given that three months are allowed to the creditors of said Daniel O. Holt, to become parties to said assignment, agreeable to the provisions of a law passed April 1, 1836.

WM. E. GOODNOW, Assignee. Norway, Sept. 26, 1837. 3w8

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator on the estate of Henry White late of Mexico in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

NATHANIEL KENNEY, Guardian of Lewis Kenney of Dixfield in said county, Non Compos, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said Ward, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

BENJAMIN GOULD, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Gould, Jr. late of Carthage in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against the same:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the seventeenth day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

NOTICE.—Found in the highway near S. C. Smith & Co. Store in Paris about the first of June last a pair of Sole Leather; the owner can have the same by paying property and paying charges. JAMES SWIFT. Paris, Sept. 11, 1837. 7

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSSES.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using them, he is induced to believe that the Truss he has adapted to the wants of the community that he has made, and by the aid of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and most correct; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit a few of the many certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber believes that all that is necessary to secure them in all places where they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he chooses.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernia, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with great application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or non-patent Truss I have ever seen. I have used yours for about eight weeks, and have been acquainted with it, and with you, Sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M.D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgotten the Truss I made to send you a certificate. Now Sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarm about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twichell could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore it Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N.H., Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing wearing this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my old one. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of Hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The Trusses you sell, I have no objection to your using my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks my Hernia was cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 1836. J. M. AINSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD! DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians, and is pronounced superior to any Family Medicine ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, and all those very distressing complaints (connected with difficulty of the digestion) which are the result of the impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of Materia Medica in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "St. Peter Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking either Great German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Goerz, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles \$1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837.

LEVI STOWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

ATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing

Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the

subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village Feb. 20, 1837.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HAZENIAN

Pike. It is situated 23 miles from the Court

House in Paris, Maine, consists of about 175 acres of

land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing,

land, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one

thousand rods of good St. Albans Hay and a

good well for the House, and an excellent shed with

an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The

Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted

fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improve-

ment about 50 tons of good English Hay and has

pasture for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of

the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also

on said farm a first rate Mill Privilege.

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three

years, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODNOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836.

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, wool

has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in

value to from \$150 to \$200.

DR. Wm. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient Pills.

prime article just received at the Oxford Book-

store.

June 27, 1837.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Tromatic, atarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for re-

lieving that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and

also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens

and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives

a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free

from any thing of the kind, and is a most agreeable and

pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used

is, agreeable.—Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

This Plaster is superior to any other for curing Swell-

ings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds.

It is applied in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails

to give relief in local Rheumatism. If applied to the side

it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and

if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy.

The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thou-

sands of the most respectable individuals in the States of

Vermont and New York, who have tested its efficacy.

Price, 25 cts. per Box.

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, June Session, 1837.

THE undersigned a Committee of the town of Sum-

ner in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal

meeting of the inhabitants of said town respectfully

represent that the County road laid out on the Petition

of Josiah Thibbets and others, beginning near Levi Lay-

ton's Mill in Peru, thence through the notch of

Black and Speckled mountains in No. 2, thence through

the town of Sumner to Paris, has not been made, and

your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel

does not require any County road leading from Peru

through the notch of said mountains to Paris.—They

therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above

route. And should your Honors think otherwise we

are of opinion, that an alteration of said road through

the town of Sumner and No. 2 might much better ac-

commodate the public travel.—Said alteration to com-

mence near Salmon Andrews in No. 2, bearing a little

East of the located road to the notch—thence through

the easterly notch the best route to Lot Halls—thence

from said Halls to Nathaniel Gerrishes in Sumner to

the town road, if deemed expedient to Cyrus Fletcher

instead of where now located.

Wherefore your petitioners request that said route

may be examined.

JOHN BRIGGS, } Committee in be-

JAMES HEARSEY, Jr. } half of the town

ZURBY ROBINSON, } of Sumner.

Sumner, June 19, 1837. 3w6

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and

held at Paris within and for said County of Oxford

on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petition-

ers be and they are to appear in person or by their

attorneys at the dwelling house of Enoch Merrill in said Sumner

on Tuesday the seventh day of November next, at ten o'clock

A. M. when they will proceed to view the route

proposed in the petition; and also to view the route

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Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr.

Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every means in

our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering hu-

manity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through

the medium of your excellent paper, that on reading therein an

advertisement of Dr. Job's Liniment, for the cure of Rheuma-

tism, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calcu-

lated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had

been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost de-

priving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a

Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible

relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to ob-

tain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the

swelling and pain of my limbs, together with the cramp, and

restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair

of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used,

are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine

which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now

doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a

trial can give you adequate ideas of its unrivaled excellence.

It is one of the best applications known for stiffness of the

oints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 60 cents.

[None are